THE VICE PRESIDENT TALKS

A HUMAN INTEREST CHAT WITH CHARLES W. FAIR. BANKS ON OUR COUNTRY AND ITS PEOPLE.

(Special Correspondence of the Deseret Ne vs by Frank G. Carpenter.)



VICE PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS,

As He Looks From His Latest Photog raph Which Was Furnished Mr. Carpenter for the Christmas News.

ASHINGTON, D. C.-This is a talk about every-day matters with an every-day man, I refer to the vice president of the United States, Charles W. Fairbanks. The vice president is a man of the people and, like his good and great friend, the late President McKinley, he keeps his ear close to the ground. He believes in the people and in the plain every-day things that the people love. He has faith in men and things. He spells nation with a big N and Christianity with a capital C. He is not pyrotechnic in speech nor action, and his conversation is not filled with the his conversation is not filled with the fireworks of rhetoric nor the gaseous bombast of that of some of our socalled statesmen. Still, it is interesting, and the reason it is interesting, it great cities and made ourselves the seems to me, is largely because of its richest nation of the world otherwise

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THE VICE PESIDENT AN EARLY

To get the real picture of my talk with the vice president you mus. make the time early morning. It is long before Uncle Sam's great army of govern-ment clerks has started to office, and ment clerks has started to office, and we are sitting together in the study of the Fairbanks home in Washington. The vice president has already breakfasted, and his sparkling eyes shows the effect of healthy but not oversleep. It is rather early for me, but I have come by appointment, and I open the conversation by a remark about the are those who get up early and work late. That is the way our country was built. We could not have chopped down the forests and conquered the soil, we could not have built these blunt plainness and rugged simplicity.

If you want to know what the vice president thinks on public questions you must look at his speeches. He makes many of them and in some strikes out from the shoulder. The talk I give you today is not of that kind. It is a hit-and-miss chat such as two friends might have when out fishing and the bites are few, or like one at a

The Young American and His Possibilities- Corruption in Public Life and the Virtues of Charity-Why We Are Strong-A Nation of Inventors-Our Future And How We Grow-The Vice President Speaks of His Boyhood and the Changes Since Then-A Sane, Common Sense View of the Situation.

"But is not that still the case in many parts of the United States?" "To a certain extent, yes," replied the vice president, "but the custom of get-ting up early is fast passing away. We have still early risers, but they are chiefly on the farms. Many of them are boys who are fitting themselves to be the rulers of the country for the fu-

YOUNG AMERICA IN 1906.

"But, Mr. Vice President, do you not think the young Americans of today less strong than those of a generation ago? Have not our conditions so changed that luxury is sapping their

changed that luxury is sapping their strength? Are they not becoming effeminate, flabby and weak?"
"No," was the reply, "The young American is as strong today as ever, and he will continue strong as long as we have a great country to develop and great prizes to win. You must not judge our young men by the dilettante youth of the cities. You must go out into the country for the real Americans and real Americanism. You will find and real Americanism. You will find our national spirit strongest after you have crossed the Alleghenies and en-tered the great states of the Mississippi basin and beyond. The young men there are as manly as anywhere in the world. There are also strong young men in the east and there are some the best, however, outside the clubs and the golf grounds. This country is all right and its people are all right. Inleed, they were never stronger nor bet-

THE NATION ALL RIGHT.

"How about our business and political morality? Many think we are honey-combed with corruption and that our whole body politic is fast on its way to Gehenna?"

Gehenna?"
"There is nothing in that idea," said the vice president of the United States. "We have some dishonest men, but no more in proportion than we had in the past. If you will go back to the time when our fathers fought the revolutionary war and will use the proper diligence you will find that there were dishonest men then. There were grafters and boodlers in the days of Washington and Jefferson, and the newspapers of their times made no bones of saying so. Every day has its scandals and so. Every day has its scandals and those days were no exception. Many men were slandered unjustly and I doubt not some rascals escaped without censure. As to unjust criticisms, George Washington himself was de-nounced again and again, and one paper charged him with being dishonest and an enemy to his country. At the same time other public men committed crimes which were exposed. That was the case when we had less than 3,000,000 people. Now we have 30 times that many and the telegraph and the news-paper do not let the adsdeeds of our public men lie dormant."

THE NATION IMPROVING.

'But are we growing better?" "I think so," was the reply. "I be-lieve we are growing much better from the state of the s

ples of corruption on our healthy body politic really are. Indeed, I don't think much of the man who cannot see the greatness and goodness of the United States who is always prating about the dishones, and corruption of our public service and who has no confi-dence in the virtue of his fellows."

THE VIRTUE OF CHARITY.

"But are you not very charitable in that view, Mr. Vice President?' said.I.
"I am not overly so," was the reply.
"I believe what I have said. Our country and our people are in a good condition, and such corruption, as we have we shall fight against and conquer. The American people are big enough to handle a thing like that. They are long suffering and so busy that they allow some evils to exist for a period, but when those evils grow large enough to be really dangerous to the nation they always rise and wipe them out. As to charty, I believe in

large enough to be really dallecture the nation they always rise and wipe them out. As to charity, I believe in that. There is no nobles attribute in man's make-up. You many remember Crittenden's story of how the treated man. When He first thought of his He called unto himself His three fingels, Truth, Justice and Mercy, and thus addressed them: "Shall we make man?"

The first to answer was Truth. She said: "Oh! God, make him not, for he will pollute Thy sanctuary."

"Shall we make man?" The question was asked again, and Justice replied: "Oh! God, make him not, for he will trample upon Thy laws."

"Shall we make man?" Again the question, and Mercy, falling upon her knees and crying through her tears, said: "Oh! God, make him, and I will follow him through the dark paths he

follow him through the dark paths he may have to tread." Upon that God made man and sent Upon that God made man and sent him forth, saying: "Oh, man, thou are the son of Mercy. Go theu and deal mercifully with thy fellow-man." "Indeed I believe in mercy and charity," concluded the vice president, "That means that you believe in the

square deal with the addition of charity?" said I.

To this the vice president did not During our conversation he spoke

of confidence as the basis of our growth as a nation, ealling it the foundation of society, business and government, and saving that we must have faith in courselves and others if we would succeed. "It was confidence." said he, "that

led Grant from the tannery to Appo-mattex and Garfield from the tow-path to the White House, and it is confidence in oneself and in one's fel-lows and in 'ruth and righteousness which conquers the world.'

WHY WE ARE STRONG

"What do you think of our country, Mr. Fairbanks," said I, "as a field for nation building?"
"It is one of the best ever created."

end of the opera glass. One can get too close to a big thing to examine it properly. You, yourself, have been long enough away from the United States, now and then, to see what a glorious country it is, and how small these pimples of corruption on our healthy body politic really are Indeed I don't think grant is always the cream of any pop-ulation as far as strength of body and mind is concerned. The feeble will not dare to leave home and the weakspirited always remain. During all the years of our history we have been skimming the cream of the Europeans and incorporating it into our national

BUILDING A NATION.

"With such elements to work with the United States has become strong because of the difficulties its people have had to overcome. Muscles grow with use, and we have had to use our bodies and minds. We have had to carve a country out of a wilderness, and we have built up our national strength while fighting with the wilds. This has given us self-confidence. It has toughened us and strengthened us, and has also developed certain characters in which we have the states in which we have the self-certain characters in the self-cer acters in which we are superior to any

other people.

"Take, for instance, the matter of inventions. The newest and best of machines are made by us. We have thousands of patents granted every year, and we have done more than any other nation to enable man to do his work more easily and more effectively.

One reason for this is that our fathers One reason for this is that our fathers began their life fight in the woods without machinery or supplies of any kind. They had to make everything for themselves and to invent ways and for themselves and to invent ways and means to accomplish their ends. Their children were brought up to think, plan and invent, and the result is that we have a nation of thinkers and inventors. Even our statesmen have dabbled in inventions. Thomas Jefferson made many, and you may today find models of patents applied for by Abraham Lincoln in the National Museum at Washington." eum at Washington.

HAVE WE REACHED THE TOP?" "But, Mr. Vice President," said I, "our days of development are rapidly nearing their close. Our forests are almost all cleared, our roads are made and our cities built. Are we not now reaching the top—yea, beginning to go down on the other side?"

go down on the other side?"
"No," was the emphatic reply. "We have merely, blocked out our work and shall continue to grow for centuries to come. The United States is in its infancy, and this is so from Boston to San Francisco. The east will some day be intensively farmed and each acre will produce many times what it does now. As for the west, it has vast areas which are untouched, which will some day blossom like the rose. We are already reclaiming our deserts by means of irrigation. We are growing new crops on the dry lands, and by a better knowledge of agriculture are making two blades of grass and two stalks of corn grow where one has grown before. This is especially so with the corn crop, which brings us in "It is one of the best ever created," be replied. "Our nation is strong to-day largely because it has been placed here and because of the elements of which it is made. Our founders were the best citizens of the countries from the best citizens of the countries from the best citizens of the countries from the largely because it has been placed bushels per year, but our agricultural department has discovered that by the use of the proper seed alone, without danger of being overturned or spending hours getting out of the mud holes. The roads today are equal to the famed Appian Way, the electric



LIEUT. GOVERNOR RESIGNS TO TAKE A FAT JOB.

Lieut.-Gov. M. Linn Bruce, of New York, defeated for re-election on Nov. 6, has resigned his office in order to accept appointment as a justice of the supreme court. Mr. Bruce will serve in his new capacity until Jan 1, 1908.

As a justice he will receive \$17,500 a year, whereas his salary as lieuten. ant-governor was only \$5,000 a year.

cultivation, it can be doubled, thus adding hundreds of millions of dollars to our national income."
"Nevertheless," said I, "we can hardly claim to be very young as a nation. We are more than 100 years old."

"One hundred years!" said the vice president. "What is 100 years in the life of a nation? I, myself, know men who are 90 years old. I know some who are doing active work at 80, and I have met two who have seen their full century of age. These men had lived almost as long as our nation. It is, in short, only three generations. Take your own years and mine and add them together and they will reach almost back to the beginning of our government. I know that our 160 years have been live years. They have come

cars are moving across the country almost within hearing distance of the old farm. While I was at home not long ago I stood in the old house and talked through our farm telephone to the governor of Indiana, at Indianapolis, more than 100 miles away. Fifty years ago Indianapolis was a village, and Chicago, as a city, had only begun to be.

years ago Indianapolis was a village, and Chicago, as a city, had only begun to be.

"Have you considered how fast was are growing as a nation?" the vice president went on. "Our population is increasing at the rate of 1,500,000 every year. In 1890 we had only about 62,000,000. In 1900 we had more than 76,000,000, and now, only sky years later, we number between 89,000,000 and 90,000,000, and shall soon have 100,000,000 souls. Take that yearly increase of a 1,500,000. We are getting about 1,000,000 a year by immigration now, and the increase is probably more than that. But even at 1,500,000 it is enormous. Think what it means. Take the city of Washington with its 300,000, Indianapolis at 200,000 and Kansas City equally large. Add Cleveland with its 400,000 and San Francisco with 400,000 more. Those cities altogether contain just about 1,500,000 people and our increase of one year would fill them to bursting. Suppose they could be wipled off the face of the earth and rebuilt in one year and you have our present condition. Suppose that you add that many consumers, that many workers, that enormous composite muscle and most back to the beginning of our government. I know that our 160 years have been live years. They have comprised more progress along most lines than any other 100 years since the world began, and we should be glad to have been a part of them, but to say that there is to be no continuance of that progress in the future is absurd. Indeed, our prospects are far greater now than ever."

"And yet," continued the vice president, reflectively, "our progress has been so great that it amazes me. When I go back to my old home in Ohlo and think of the conditions of mv boyhood in contrast with the present I am astounded. It is 50-odd years since I was born there and my baby eyes looked out upon a wilderness covered with giant trees. My father chopped down the woods and built the log cabin where I spent my bodhood, and the same work was going on for miles in every direction. That country today is a great farm village with fine homes built of stones, bricks and boards, During my boyhood the roads were full of stumps and you could not drive a wagon along them. We are growing in wealth as rapid as in numbers, and our possibility

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FAIR EXCHANGE.

indescribable feeling, making you weary and restless; piercing pains shoot across the region of the kidneys ,and again the loins are so lame to stoop is agony. No use to rub of apply a plaster to the back in this condition. You cannot reach the cause. Exchange the bad back for a condition. You cannot reach the cause. Exchange the bad back for a new and stronger one. Follow the example of this Salt Lake City citzen.

Benjamin Midgley, janitor of the Salt Lake Tribune Building, and living at 523 South Second West St. says: "For three or four years I was suffering extreme pain and soreness in the back and kidneys. I tried one remedy after another without getting any benefit. At the time it was all I could do to keep going and attend to my work. The trouble arose from retention of the kidney secretions I was finally led to get Doan's Kidney Pills at F. J. Hill Drug Co.'s stor, and while I never expected to find a cure, I have been free from all symptoms of my trouble since using for boxes. It was several years ago that I had this experience and there, has not been a sign of any return of the trouble."

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